THE THE REPORT OF THE TAME OF THE BEST WILLIAM STREET

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

The Great Fair Building Seriously Damaged by Storm and Rain-Visitors Wounded-Street Floods and Mud-The Number of Sightseers Decreasing.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, May 15, 1873. The stormy weather which has prevailed here for a week past culminated yesterday in a gale of extraordinary violence.

In the alternoon a gust of wind broke in the glass

of the western front of the Exhibition building. Some of the visitors were struck by the falling fragments and injured. Torrents of rain poured through the openings and a large quantity of goods was

The Prater is drenched with water, and the grounds around the Exhibition are a morass of

DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF VISITORS. The number of visitors for the past few days has een small and is decreasing. Those that come are mostly from foreign countries.

SPAIN.

Carlist Official Report of the Battle of Puente de Eraul-Heavy Losses of the Republicans-City Excitement in Barcelona.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, May 15, 1873, General Dorregary, the Carlist commander, in his official report of the battle which was fought at Puente de Eraul, on the 5th of May, and which has been reported specially to the HERALD, claims a decisive victory for his forces.

He states that the republicans lost 112 men killed, 300 wounded and thirty-six taken prisoners, and that the Carlists had eighteen killed and thirty-seven wounded. EXCITEMENT IN BARCELONA CONSEQUENT ON CAR-

LIST SUCCESS. A despatch from Burcelona, sent from there at midnight, says the city was in a state of great excitement. Information had been received by the authorities that the Carlists, under Sabalis, had captured the maritime city of Mataro, fifteen and a half miles distant, and levied a contribution upon the inhabitants and seized the Custom House The rappel had been sounded in Barcelons, and troops were hurrying to Mataro.

FRANCE.

Political Rumor of Personal and Party Plots for the Presidency.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 15, 1873. It is rumored that the Legitimists and Orleanists have combined in a movement for the overthrow of President Thiers, and that they have sent Chambord to authorize the Legitimists to nominate the Duke d'Aumale for President in place of M.

ENGLAND.

'The Court at Balmoral-Emigration to Canada-Atlantic Ocean Travel.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, May 15, 1873.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria has gone to Bal-EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

The steamer Polynesian sailed with fifty children, who are to be placed in homes in Canada. THE ATLANTIC OCEAN HIGHWAY. The managers of the Cunard line line of steam-

ers have decided to adopt the Lane route across the Atlantic for their vessels, to avoid collisions.

AUSTRIA.

Marriage of an American Lady in the Capital.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA. May 15, 1873. Edward Pellew was married to-day to a sister of ceremeny took place at the American Embassy in the presence of the German Ambassador and lady and other distinguished guests.

THE MONEY CRISIS IN EUROPE.

Vienna Disheartened by the Condition of the Bourse-The Financial Tremor

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, May 15, 1873. The protracted panic on the Bourse disheartens the citizens, and few Viennese are to be seen within

The Financial Tremor Felt on the Shores of the Black Sea. ODESSA, May 15, 1873.

The money panic has extended to the Bourse All business has stopped, and discounts have risen to nine per cent.

BULLION IN MOVEMENT.

Outflow of Specie from the Banks of England and France.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HETALD.

LONDON, May 15, 1873. The specie in the Bank of England has decreased £499,000 since the last week.

PARIS, May 15, 1873. The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 750,000 francs since the last report.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.

Cable Communication Between Asia and Australia Interrupted-Messages Diverted to Another Boute.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 15, 1872, The cable between Madras and Penang is inter rupted. Telegraphic communication with Penang, Singapore and Australia must, for the present, be made via Japan and China, through the

CENTRAL ASIA.

Khivese Preparation for War Resistance to the

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Sr. PRTERSBURG, May 15, 1873. Reports from Khiva represent that the Khan is greatly alarmed at the approach of the Russian columns and has ordered a levy en masse of the able-bodied male population to resist the invasion.

DOE COMMITTED IN DEFAULT OF \$40,000

BOSTON, May 15, 1973. James A. Coe, the forger, has been committed, in default of \$40,000 ball. It is thought that his operations will exceed \$200,000, though only \$27,000 is specifically charged against him.

THE POPE.

His Holiness' Health Improved and Words of Excitement Over the Death of Mordecai-The Hope from the Vatican.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, May 15, 1873.

His Holiness Pope Pius IX. is much better in health to-day.

TURKEY.

Overflow of Rivers and Heavy Losses by Innndation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, May 15, 1873. Recent heavy rains have swollen the rivers and streams in the Turkish province of Bosnia, causing them to overflow their banks and inundate a

large portion of the country.

A number of persons have been drowned and the loss by the destruction of property and crops ta very heavy.

CUBA.

Press Attack on Government Contractors-A New Cause for Insular Demoralization-Republican Enterprise.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, May 14, 1873. The Tribuno continues its attacks on "the distinguished patriotic contractors who traffic in the war and lose nothing; who are worse for the country than its open enemies," and whom it holds to account for "all the evils which afflict the island." JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE.

The early appearance of two new republican journals is announced.

· MEXICO.

Executive Compliment to American Citizens

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 13, 1873. President Lerdo de Tejada gave a banquet to the Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, the American Minister, and Porter C. Bliss, Secretary of Legation, on the eve of their departure for home.

A number of distinguished Mexican and American gentlemen were present, and the utmost cor-

THE SIOUX INDIANS.

diality was manifested.

A Commission Appointed to Ask Them to Give Up Their Hunting Lands in

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1873. It has heretofore been stated that a commission has been appointed to the Sioux. The objects are stated in the letter of Secretary of the Interior to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which has just been written. Referring to the alleged violations of the sixteenth article of the treaty concluded with the various bands of the Sioux Indians, April 29, 1868. he says :- "The progress of population westward has already rendered it desirable that the territory embraced in this article be no longer considered to be unceded Indian territory, and that it be sur-veyed according to our system of government sur-veys and made accessible to homestead and pre-emption settlement, as well as to sale to persons desiring to settle upon it. To continue much ionveys and made accessible to homestead and preemption settlement, as well as to sale to persons
desiring to settle upon it. To continue much longer the exclusion of white people from the
settlement of this country will necessarily occasion
great complaint and provoke much feeling among
the inhabitants of the State of Neoraska. To prevent
the difficulties here referred to and to remove
complaints already made upon this subject I have
concluded to appoint commissioners charged with
the duties of treating with the various bands of
Sloux Indians—parties to the treaty of 1868—for a
relinquishment of all the privileges as reserved to
said Indians by the sixteenth article of the treaty
aforesaid, and for the restoration of the territory
therein embraced, without encumbrance to the
public domain."

The Secretary says that, in consideration of the

aforesaid, and for the restoration of the territory therein embraced, without enc'mbrance to the public domain."

The Secretary says that, in consideration of the eleventh article, "I have to remark that white settlements near to, if not within, this territory, and upon which there was reserved to the Indians the right to hunt, so long as the buffalo may range thereon in such numbers as to justify the chase, in my opinion renders it exceedingly hazardous to permit this privilege to be longer exercised.

"Large herds of cattle, owned by settlers on our frontier, are now led, if not upon, yet very near to the territory assigned to the Indians as hunting grounds. To permit this privilege of hunting on the part of the Indians is likely to cause difficulties and outrage between white settlers and those engaged in the hunting expeditions.

"I deem it, therefore, of very great importance to the peace of the country, to the security of settlements on the irontier and to the welfare of the Indians, that the latter should be induced to relinquish these hunting privileges." The Commission will, therefore be charged with the duty of endeavoring to procure the agreement of the Indians to relinquish the privilege here referred to. It is probably important that the present agency selected for Red Cloud and his band should be located elsewhere. The Commission will, therefore, of the Commission will, therefore, be charged with the duty of inquiring whether such changes should be made; and if so, when the new location should be made; and if so, when the new location should be made; and if so, when the new location should be made; and if so, when the new location should be made; and if so, when the new location should be made; and if so, when the new location should be made; and if so, when the new location should be made; and if so, when the new location should be made; and if so, when the new location should be made; the should be adequired to the Crow lands.

MORE TROUBLES IN ABKANSAS.

MORE TROUBLES IN ABKANSAS.

A rumor was prevalent on the streets to-night that an attempt would be made at midnight, or shortly afterwards, by the adherents of Lieutenant Governor V. V. Smith to seize the records of the office of Governor Baxter, taking advantage of the absence of the Governor's private secretary. There is but little discernible excitement. Some fity citizens are now in the State House, and they will pass the night there.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

Ir is RUMORED that the work upon the life and times of the late Chief Justice Chase, which was in progress with a view to speedy publication by Judge Robert B. Warden, of Ohio, will not appear, in consequence of serious disagreement between the biographer and the surviving relatives of the

progress in England, will occupy seven years, and that of the Old Testament twelve years. THERE IS NO TRUTH in the report that Henri

rian of Greece, is eighty years of age, and has yet been latterly engaged in writing the life of her hus-

THE SECOND VOLUME OF M. Guizot's "Popular History of France" has appeared simultaneously in French and English. Unhappily it will end, like all the really good histories of that country, with the outbreak of the revolution in 1789.

THE HEAVIEST BRAIN OR record was recently found in the skull of a London bricklayer, who could neither read nor write. Its weight was

Mr. WRIGHTMAN, a London barrister, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for stealing a book from the library of the Inner Temple, whereupon it is widely published that "want of food and distress of mind" were the moving causes of the larceny, and that many more barristers that the world is aware of are starving in London. "An English barrister," we are told, "cannot, like an American, advertise in the newspapers. He is for-bidden by eliquette to solicit briefs." But it is a queer kind of professional etiquette which requires man to starve or to steal rather than to solicit

GUSTAVE DORR, the author of more book Mustrations than any man living, except George Cruikshank, wants to take a voyage round the world, in a sailing vessel, sketching as he goes. But he is so herribly the victim of sea-sickness that he cannot go. He wants to see all that is grand in North America, and would sall for New York to-morrow but for the horrors of the passage. He has grown old in the past three years and suffers from de-pression of spirits, which his income of 100,000 trancs a rear from his exetches does not subdue.

THE RICHMOND DUEL.

Other Principal Closely Guarded, though Dangerously Wounded-Flight of the Seconds-An Unavoid-

able Fatality.

RICHMOND, Va., May 15, 1873. Since the death of Mr. J. B. Mordecai-one of the principals in the late duel-the excitement in relation to the tragic termination of that event has increased. Both principals and seconds belonged to the clite of society here, and when the matter shooting, became in reality a murder, under the laws of the State, for which all the parties concerned were equally held guilty, it assumed more serious and terrible aspect. Before the death of Mr. Mordecai the other parties engaged in the duel were arrested under the duelling act, and bailed, Mr. McCarty in the sum of \$5,000, and the accessories, as charged, in the sum of \$2,000 each. They are now charged with murder, which is not a bailable offence, and last night, when the Chief of Police had procured a new warrant for the rearrest of all the parties none could be found but Mr. Page McCarty, the other principal, who was lying dangerously wounded at the residence of his mother, on Upper Main street. All the seconds were either hid or they had absconded to avoid going to jail, until arrangements could be perfected among their law-yers for a concerted plan of defence. Mr. McCarty

arrangements could be pertected among their law-yers for a concerted plan of defence, Mr. McCarty Was

CLOSELY GUARDED BY A POSSE
of special constables sworn in for that purpose, his condition not being such as to admit of his removal to jail. The seconds who could not be found were Messrs, W. L. Royal and W. R. Trigg, on the part of Mr. McGarty. The two latter are supposed to be still in the city, while the two former are said to have taken a flying trip to Baltimore. It is announced by friends, however, that all the seconds will be forthcoming to-morrow morning and will surrender themselves to the authorities, subject to any disposition that may be made of them. To-day a coroner's inquest was held upon the remains of Mr. Mordecai, and a POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION
revealed the fact that the pistol ball had entered at a point about two and a half inches from the navel, passing under the muscles in a horozental direction till it reached the middle tine, where it was defected downward and backward, entering the cavity of the abdomen, and passing through the left bone of the pelvis, litum, and being found in the flesh of the left hip, about an Inch from the surface. There was intense inflamation of all the abdominal organs. The intestines were not perforated, and death is attributed to peritonitis. The testimony of the Chief of Police went to show how that, because of the lateness of the notice which he had obtained—five misutes before the hour appointed for the duel—he did not arrive on the ground until it was over. When he reached the almost inaccessible field, he at once said to those present what The CHIEF of Police SAID.

"Gentlemen, you are all my prisoners; but as these poor wounded men must first be taken care of, I will take your word to report to me in the morning." All pledged themselves and accepted the morning. The CHIEF of Police Mar. Mordecai, who appeared to be suffering most, and who excited his sympathy, when the following conversation ensued between them:—

he appeared to be suffering most, and who ex-ted his sympathy, when the following conversa-

cited his sympathy, when the following conversation ensued between them:—
"I regret that, for your sake, I did not arrive
in time to stop this," said the Chief.
"It would have been useless, Major, and it is
better as it is, for now but one worthless man is
lost, whereas, had this meeting not taken place,
we would in all probability nave met in the street,
and then some innocent person might have suffered from our shets. No, it is best as it is; you
could not have prevented it."

The testimony of one of the surgeons and another witness gave the asserted points in relation
to the duel, heretofore related in the Herallo,
though differing somewhat as to details. The
inquest adjourned at eight o'clock P. M. to meet
again at the call of the Coroner.

CONFERENCES AND CONVENTIONS.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 15, 1873. The Congressional Conference met in general session at eleven o'clock A. M. Governor Walker, of Virginia, was chosen Chairman and the reading clerk of the last House of Representatives acted as Secretary.

Captain J. B. Eads presented the following reso lutions, which he said had been adopted by the Merchants' Exchange, and desired to have them added to those of yesterday:-

Resolved. That we regard the completion of the James River and Kanawha Canal the cherished scheme of its author, George Washington, connecting, as it will, the waters of the Atlantic with the great Missispip valley, as worthy of prompt and profound consideration. Resolved, That we recommend to Congress the consideration of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal, believing it to be an enterprise of national interest, and which, when completed, will be of value commensurate with its cost.

with its cost.
Resolved, That the Fox and Wisconsin River improvement has already become a national work, and is deserving the continued recognition of Congress. Governor Walker made a brief speech, in which he urged the necessity of cheap transportation and ronte; the construction of canals, especially the James River and Kanawha Canal, the building of which, he showed, was entirely feasible. In would contribute largely to effect the object so universally desired—cheap transit to the seaboard.

Judge LAWRENCE, of Ohio, offered the following:—

ing:—
Resolved, That the cordial thanks of the members of Congress here assembled are hereby tendered to the official authorities and citizens of St. Louis for the generous hospitality which the selection of St. Louis for the generous hospitality which the selection of the profound interest to the able and instructive addresses delivered before a, and that it is respectfully recommended that said addresses and proceedings of this Convention and the resolutions presented to it be published in pamphet form, and that a copy be forwarded to each member of Congress.

riess.

Resolved. That we feel deeply impressed with the great importance of the interests presented to us, and that it is our deliberate judgment that they deserve the earnest, carreiul consideration of Congress.

careful consideration of Congress.

Mr. Field, of Michigan, moved the adoption of the resolutions.

Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, said there was no doubt about the first resolution, and it needed no debate. With regard to the second everybody must see that the proceedings of the Convention were valuable, and should be placed in the hands of members of Congress. The third resolution, when it says that the proceedings deserve the careful consideration of Congress, says all that is necessary to say. I am in favor of Congress taking charge of all matters of this kind. I am in favor of the James River Canal and the St. Lawrence Canal, and in favor of Congress taking steps to remove the obstructions from the mouth of the Mississippi River.

favor of the James River Canal and the St. Lawrence Canal, and in favor of Congress taking steps to remove the obstructions from the mouth of the Mississippi River.

The resolutions were then adopted.

Mr. Field, of Michigan, offered a resolution in favor of a Niagara ship canal, which, with the other resolutions already passed, was ordered to be printed with the proceedings of the Convention.

A telegram was received from Governor Smith. of Georgia, inviting the Convention to attend the Convention of Governors, to be held at Atlanta, on May 20, and another from the Mayor of Dallas, tendering the hospitalities of that city to the excursion party which will go to Galveston.

On motion of Mr. Foung, the Convention then adjourned.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION IN BOSTON. Dr. Paddock, of Brooklyn, Elected

Bishop.
Boston, May 15, 1873. The Episcopal Convention to-day, after prelim inary proceedings, commenced balloting for a Bishop of the Massachusetts diocese. On the first ballot the clergy cast 96 vetes; necessary for a

The vote stood :-Rev. Dr. Benry C. Potter, of New York.
Rev. Dr. James De Koven, Racine, Wis.
Rev. Dr. Benjamin H. Paddock, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Alexander Burgess, Springheld, Mass.
Rev. Dr. George Leeds, Baltimore, Md.
Rev. Dr. John C. Smith, New York.
Rev. Dr. John C. Smith, New York.

After a long and warm discussion of the merits of Dr. De Koven, in the course of which the name of the Rev. Phillip Brooks was mentioned, the Convention, without taking another ballot, ad-journed until four o'clock P. M. On the Convention reassembling the merits of the two prominent candidates were warmly discussed, the only objection to Dr. De Koven being his avowed belief in the personal presence of Christ in the elements of the Holy Sacrament, and the Convention proceeded to a third ballot, electing Dr. Paddock by the following vote:—

Cierical Voic, 97.—Benjamin H. Paddock, of Brooklyn, N. Y., 52; De Koven, 40; Smith, 2; Leeds, 1; E. A. Hofman, of Pennsylvania, and C. H. Hall, of Brooklyn, 1 each.

A. Hoffman, of Pennsylvania, and C. H. Hall, of Brookip, 1 each.

Lay Yote, 80.—Paddock, 45; DeKoven, 22; Burgess and Dix, 1 each; divided, 1.

The vote would have been made unanimous but for one dissenting voice.

A committee of three clergymen and one layman was delegated to wait upon the Bishop elect. Owing to declusations, the composition of the Diocesan Committee was somewhat changed. PIGEON SHUOTING MATCH.

Citicago, May 15, 1873.

WESTVILLE EXPLOSION.

The Drummond Mines Converted into a Huge Furnace.

Frightful Sounds Emanating from the Shafts.

GENERAL MOURNING.

Wives and Mothers Lamenting the Terrible Fate of Their Husbands and Sons.

Gangs of Laborers Filling the

Pits with Water. Probable Complete Destruction of the Bodies

of the Dead Miners. THE INVESTIGATION.

Official Proceedings at the Coroner's Inquest.

Gunpowder in Prohibited Wards the Cause of the Disaster.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

WESTVILLE, N. S., May 15-7 P. M. Another day has passed over this sorrowful village, the people of which are only now beginning o realize the extent of the calamity. Before they were like so many stupefled mortals, not knowing whitner to go or what to do, so stupendous had been the shock that turned so many happy homes into houses of mourning. The grief of the women who lost their husbands would move stoutest heart. Those who remain their houses near the mine sob and incessantly, wringing their hands wild despair as they turn their weeping eyes towards the burning pit, expecting to see those whom they loved in life, but whose bodies are now burning in the fiery furnace below. Save the sobbing of the mourning ones all is still as death in the village, Most of the houses are closed, the inhabitants having fled when the great explosion occurred yesterday morning.

FILLING THE MINE TO SUBDUE THE FIRE. A large force of laborers worked last night filling up the burning slope with earth, and directing streams of water into the air and pumping shafts. Notwithstanding their exertions the fire burned as flercely as ever this morning, aithough no appreensions of another explosion were entertained. Large sulphurous flames continued to issue from the mouths of the slope for a distance of thirty feet occasionally through the day. As the air shafts were filled up immense volumes of black smoke would issue from the slopes and hang like a heavy cloud over the scene. During one of these inter vals I approached to the edge of the slope.

SAD REFLECTIONS ON THE LOST MEN. The roar from the burning mine was terrible to listen to, and to think that far down that slope the odies of more than seventy men were lying, probably burned to a crisp ere this, was sickening; and I hurried from the scene with sad reflections. By hard work all of to-day the fire has been got well under, and to-night there is very little flame or smoke to be seen or noises to be heard. By tomorrow it is thought that all the pits will be dampened up, and it is further expected there will then be sufficient carbonic acid gas in the mine to dampen out all the fire.

The loss of property by the burning of the will be enormous, all the wood work in it having been burned. Doubtless it is a mass of burning

THE INQUEST-CAUSE OF THE DISASTER. was adduced in evidence that from the time the first alarm was given there was plenty of time for all the men to have got out of the mine had they obeyed the order to leave. The direct cause of the disaster has proved, on inquiry, to have been the use of powder for blasting in the level where it

had been prohibited. Mr. Coxon, the mining engineer of the Albion mines, gave as his opinion on oath, after having neard all the testimony of other witnesses, that McLeod, the miner who fired the shot that set fire to the mine, had tapped a "blower" (the term used in the North of England), and, not having ready appliances at hand, was unable to put out the fire caused thereby. He also stated that, in the North of England, miners are not permitted indiscriminately to fire off shots; there are properly authorized persons for this duty.

A LACK OF DISCIPLINE SOMEWHERE. Other evidence was given to show that the level underneath the one where the fire occurred was of a dangerous character from the quantity of gas, How these regulations came to be disregarded will, perhaps, never be known, as the manager, Mr. Dunn, and his foreman, Mr. Richardson, are

among the lost. ONE SHAFT FILLED IN. One of the shafts is now filled in, and only a small quantity of smoke and flame issuing from the other. The surface works of the colliery resemble one grand ruin, nearly all the buildings having been more or less shattered by the ex-

pioslon.

ARRIVAL OF MR. DRUMMOND. Mr. Drummond, the President of the colliery, has just arrived. Mr. Clendennin, of New York, President of the Acadia Company, and other gentlemen connected with mines in this district, have ac companied him to the scene of the disaster. The mine is still burning, though the fire is evidently

CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

Important Particulars Developed at the Coroner's Inquest-The Official Proceed-HALIPAX, N. S., May 15, 1873.

A gentleman returned from the burning colliery says relays of men have been at work since yesterday filling up slopes and air shafts with clay. The fire still burns fierce as ever. He went within a lew leet of the mouth of the shaft from which blue sulphurous flames were ascending twenty or thirty leet. The roar from the mine was something terrific. Dense volumes of smoke continue to ascend from several air shaits. No adequate idea can be formed of the terrible disaster. The computed loss of property is enormous, but is nothing in comparison with the loss of life. All the woodwork in the mine is burned, and experienced miners say it is one mass of burning rains below. OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE INQUEST.

The causes that led to the disaster are not, as stated, owing to the strike of the miners, but to one of the beds worked by a miner named Robert McLeod, who insisted upon using it unless he received higher rates for cutting without it. At the inquest yesterday several important facts came out in evidence, which show recklessness or carelessness in the work of supervision of the miners in dangerous parts of the

rescued from the pit, but who died shortly after being brought to the surface. Mr. Pool, Inspector of Mines, and Mr. Carmichael, of New Glasgow sesisted at the inquiry, and all the gentlemen connected with the Albion, Acadia and Nova Scotia companies were present watching the proceed-

TESTIMONY OF A PORHMAN. The first witness, Thomas Lowther, foreman, testified that the mine was carefully attended during the time the miners were out on a strike, so that there could have been no accumulation of

gas when the miners returned to the works on

The second witness, James Dunston, who was in the mine when the fire occurred, testified that he found nothing unusual in the mine when he descended; when word was passed that the mine was on fire all hands were requested to go put it out; those who retused to assist were ordered to leave, as by remaining they would only impede the progress of the others; had the men obeyed the order when it was found possible to stop the fire there would have been plenty of time to get it out; the same level had been on fire before; a man was always stationed in the cabin to give the miners information as to the condition of their places and to warn them of dangers; these regu lations were attended to, as were also the fur more gas in some levels than in others; in these the use of powder was prehibited; the bed where the fire occurred was aired by latticework; when giving warning he went as far as the face of the bed, but could do nothing, in consequence of the smoke and fire, had he made for the mouth of the

GAS REPORTED IN M'LEOD'S WARD. Alexander Lorimer was next called: His duty was to inspect the mine before the miners go to work; he found the mine in the usual good order on the night of the 13th; there was gas in several wards, but this was not unusual; he found a little gas in the lower level, but none in McLeod's ward; went about fifteen feet in McLeod's ward and re ported the presence of gas where it existed.

Some testimony was here given about strange workmen going to the mine and having lost their lives in consequence of disobeying the regulation warning them of danger; but the gist of Lorimer's evidence was in the statement that if powder had not been used by McLeod the pit would have been all right to-day, and there would have been no lives to mourn for. When he heard the alarm given, he went to the pumping pit, having heard cries for help, and assisted John Bonnell to the surface. Mr. James Hunter went down with him and remained in the bottom; came up shortly in a tub, bringing John Dunn, who was badly burned and much exhausted. Burns went down with three others after a violent explosion occurred and the men were blown out of the pit.

Dr. Perrin testified that John Dunn died shortly after he was taken out of the pit. HOW THE FIRE COMMENCED.

Andrew McLeod, brother of Robert McLeod, testifled he was in the ward, cutting coal, where the fire took place; they always worked their place with sulphur; ean't say he found much gas in the ward; always used powder after the third shot; fired two shots, and was preparing to fire the third when he discovered that the was on fire; endeavored to put it out by the ordinary means-with wet bags-but after working for over fitteen minutes, and the fire gaining on them, called for assistance, and two men dame; was exhausted, and made for the slope; all of them went out to the landing, shutting the door behind them. Joe Richardson then came down and directed the men to get at the fire, but he soon returned and gave directions for all the men and horses to come out. Witness then started for the opening, and had scarcely reached the mouth of the slope when the mine exploded, throwing him out on the banks. There were some men behind and one before him. Met Mr. Dunn, the

manager, going down. INSPECTOR POOLE'S INTERROGATORIES. At this stage Inspector of Mines Poole questioned the witness in reference to the effect of having the door of the ward open. Witness was an inexperienced miner and could give no information. The Inspector said the witness' testimony relating to firing shots had a most important bearing on the cause of the disaster. It was evident the first and second shots had a decided effect and blew down the coal there. Tue third shot, however, was only a "blow-out" shot. It opened a crack in the bench, which then became a reservoir of the accumulating gas. The latter immediately ignited and set fire to the coal, which burned with great rapidity, engendering intense

heat and smoke, making it impossible for the men At eight o'clock last night the inquest was ad-

Robert McLeod, who fired the shot which evidently caused the disaster, escaped, but is too ill to attend the inquest.

MONEY VIEWS OF THE MINERS. The miners appear to attribute the direct cause of the calamity to the refusal of the manager to give an extra price to Mr. McLeod for getting the coal in his ward, thereby enabling him to dispense with the use of powder. If the use of powder, as stated, was prohibited in that ward, then it was the duty of some one to see that the regulations were strictly enforced.

THE UNFORTUNATE VOLUNTEERS. The names of the men who volunteered to go down the air shaft to explore the mine after the first explosion, were Abraham Grey, Edward Burns, Thomas Glenwright and Timothy Howatt, all of whom lest their lives. Grey was above the surface when the first explosion occurred, and when his terrible fate was made known to his wife the unfortunate woman rent the air with her screams.

DREADFUL FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION. To give some idea of the extent of the explosion from the several air shafts, it may be stated of an old one close to the miners' residences, and distant from the mines some six hundred or seven hundred yards, that huge pieces of timber were driven through it up into the air, some falling on the roots of the houses and erashing through them.

It was truly heartrending to pass through the square of buildings where the families of the lost miners reside. The window blinds are drawn, and the stillness of death is over the place. No merry tune is to be heard, the prattie of little ones is hushed and there is nothing but weeping and waining. Poor widows of men, whose charred remains are far down in the burning sepulchre, mourn incessantly and piteously the loss of those who have been so suddenly snatched from them. As you pass close to the saddened homes of these families you can hear them sobbing and crying. CONTINUATION OF THE INQUEST.

The inquest was resumed at eleven o'clock. The first witness called was Robert McLeod, who testified-I was at work at the bottom of No. 2 level on the south side; when I went into the ward I found only six inches of gas, and that on the high side; the mine was all clear as usual; I fired two shots, but neither caught; at 11:45 I fired the lower bench, but it did not blow well; tried to dislodge coal, but did not succeed; was obliged to retire fitteen minutes after in consequence of the coal catching fire; after getting fresh aid I endeavored to return, but could not get into the ward; then me Joe Richardson, who said he could go in the lodgment way; went after him and could see that the fire had caught the latticing; orders were given to start the pump, but the smoke was increasing; Richardson then sent him after Mr. Dunn, the who came down; on return on a rake which conveved a number of boys Richardson told me to call all the men who were inside, but that was a lost cause; then went up the slope; when within 200 feet of the opening the blast caught him; when he feit it coming he threw himself down and held on to the rail and succeeded in getting out, with the assistance of a man whom he did not know; one of the men ahead of him was his brother, who was

On being questioned by the Inspector, witness said he had always tried the face of the coal on his ward before firing a shot; he had frequently The inquest yesterday afternoon was on the seen the gas catch from a fall shot, but never body of John Dunn, one of the manger was weet itom a beach; he never saw a suct operate in the

same way as the one which caused the fire did! Richardson had sold him one morning that

POWDER SHOULD NOT BE USED; but when witness told him that he would not work Richardson gave him permission to use powder; if he had had two or three men with hou when the fire occurred it could have been put out; he had been required to stop put out; he had been required the use of powder in his place two months ago in consequence of the low level having been fired the day before; in this level the gas would accumulate so rapidly that if the ventilater was disturbed it would fill the level in a few minutes; before he telt his ward the first time smoke was backing down against the air, which would interfere with the ventilation.

S. Coxin, mining engineer, one of the resident directors of the Albion mines, testified-I was on the ground when the second explosion took place, which was the most terrific I aver beheld; have had extensive experience in mining in the north of England when he saw the smoke issuing in such volumes from the slopes, knew it was hopeless to expect to save the lives of the men below; there were no resident managers of the company on the ground; he, along with other gentlemen connected with the mines in the vicinity, deemed it necessary to adopt means for the purpose of smothering the fire and flowing the mine.

Adam Lorimer, miner testified—Was in the mine

when the fire took place; went with others to put it out, but only got as far as the mouth of the landing of the stope; thirty men were standing there who said it was no use going down, as the pit was on fire; immediately turned back into his ward to get his clothes, but did not succeed in getting all when the explosion occurred; made his way out as fast as pos-sible; when he got to the slope found it obstructed with boxes and rubbish; there were over thirty men lying down at the point, all evidently injured, as they were groaning; some were as if they could neither move nor speak; Lorimer was obliged to crawl over order to make his way out of the slope; on the way up he passed several men who were lying down crying and groaning, but unable to help themselves; was the last man alive out of the pit, and was helped out by his brother; passed a man dead on the top landing.

Four P. M.-Two or three witnesses were examined at the inquest this alternoon, whose evidence went to show that most of the men were in the slope endeavoring to get out when the explosion took place. This fact was further corroborated by a number of powder cans, which the miners carry, coming out of the mouth of the slope with the second blast.

John Lorimer, who formerly worked in the mine in the level below the one worked by McLeod, testifies as to the dangerous character of the room from the constant accumulation of gas, and was obliged to quit work because powder could not be used it it. This ended the testimony.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

The jury, after hearing all the evidence, re-turned the following verdict:-

That John Dunn, the miner who died after being brought to the surface, came to his death by the explosion of gas in the Drummond Colliery, caused by derangement of the ventilation of the mine, arising from a fire in Robert McLeod's chord. We consider that care was exercised in the management of the mine, but express regret that powder was permitted to be used in the chord worked by McLeod. A fund for the relief of distressed widows and orphans, rendered so by the explosion, has been

opened. Relief meetings will be held this evening in New Glasgow and Westville. THE LATEST REPORT.

WESTVILLE, May 15-10 P. M. Considerable fire is still issuing from the dopes, although workmen are laboring strenu. ously to smother it. During the foreimmense columns of black smoke issued from the air shaft at intervals, according as the slopes became choked up. The mine is rapidly filling up with water, which leads to the hope that the conflagration has spent its fury, unless some

change takes place. William Blackie, of the Acadia works, deserves especial mention in taking personal charge of the plan decided upon for checking the progress of the fire, in which he was ably assisted by Messrs, Williams, of the Albion mines, and Taylor, of the Black Diamond colliery.

Mr. Clendining, President, and Mr. Hoyt, man-

ager of the Acadia Works; Mr. Hudson, local man-

ager, and Mr. Coxin, mining engineer of the Albion mines; Mr. Wnite, of the Black Diamond colliery; Mr. Rutherford, general manager of the Mining Association, and Mr. Poole, Inspector of Mines, are here and evince great in evidence adduced on the inquest.

this afternoon in the village cemetery, and, both being Odd Fellows, there was a large turnout of the

The remains of Dunn and Burns were interred

TWO MEN KILLED IN A RHODE ISLAND MINE. NEWPORT, R. I., May 15, 1873. An accident occurred at the coal mines in Ports mouth, about six miles from this place, this afternoon. Two men, names unknown, were walking on the track from the coal mine, when they were struck by a swiftly descending car, which had

broken loose from its fastening, killing them instantly.

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